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Ephemérides

THE

REGISTER of TIME:

OR, A

PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

By LE CHEVALIER FRANÇOIS SALUCES DE LA MANTE,
OF THE ORDER OF MALTA. K

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THE USE OF TABLE I.

LET the Year of our Lord 1913 be propoſed for example: divide, firſt, *(a)* the 19 hundreds by the number 4, and you will have 3 for a remainder; then, look for *(a)* the 13 units in the Table, and coming down the ſame column till you meet with the number 3, there you will find in the ſame ſquare, the letter E, which is the Dominical Letter for the the Year of our Lord 1913.

If a number of Years has more than four figures, it will not be neceſſary, that you divide, according to rule, the hundreds with all the preceding figures by the number 4; but it will be ſufficient, *(b)* that you divide the two laſt figures only. For example: were 792938242097 the propoſed Year of our Lord, you only want to divide the 20 hundreds by the number 4, and you will have no remainder; then you look for the 97 units in the Table, and (as you have found no remainder) you come down the column till you are in the ſquare which is not numbered, and there you will find the letter F, which is the Dominical Letter, not only for the Year 2097, but for any Year, the four laſt figures of which will be 2097.

You muſt obſerve, that when the hundreds are under 4, no diviſion needs then take place. For example: were 15 the given Year of our Lord, you would find the Dominical Letter D in the ſquare not numbered; if the Year were 115, you would find F in the ſquare numbered 1; &c. but were 415 the Year, now you muſt divide the 4 hundreds by 4, and as nothing remains, you will find in the ſquare not numbered the Dominical Letter D. &c.

You will further obſerve, that the figures in red expreſs the Biſſextiles, and that they are repeated, becauſe the Biſſextiles have two Dominical Letters; the one, viz. that on your left, to be made uſe of in January and February; and the other, in March, and the ſucceeding Months, to the end of the Year.

THE USE OF TABLE II.

THE Uſe of this Table is exactly ſimilar to that of Table I, except, that heed ſhall be taken here to reverſe the order of the Dominical Letters in the Biſſextiles. For example: were 5 Years before Chriſt, the propoſed number, you would find F, G, which you muſt make G, F.

THE USE OF TABLE III.

WHEN you have got the Dominical Letter for a Year, if you look in this Table under it, you will find the Day of the Week every Month in the Year enters on. Suppoſe, for example, the Dominical Letter of the Year propoſed, to be C: you look under C in the Table, and find Friday againſt January; Monday againſt February; Monday againſt March; Thurſday againſt April; &c. that is to ſay, the firſt Day of January is a Friday; the firſt of February, a Monday; &c. In the Biſſextiles, you muſt take care to look for the reſpective Months under the proper Dominical Letter. Suppoſe, for example, to have G, F: you muſt look under G, for January and February; and then, under F, for all the other Months.

(a) By hundreds, it is, as well here as hereafter, underſtood the hundreds with all the preceding figures; and by units, it is underſtood the tens of units likewiſe, or, which comes to the ſame, the two laſt figures.

(b) As this may, perhaps, appear an extraordinary doctrine, I here ſay a few words to account for it: the hundreds being multiples of 4, will leave no remainder, when divided by it; therefore, the remainder will be the ſame, either, if the whole number be divided, or, the two laſt figures only.

TABLE I.

A PERPETUAL TABLE TO FIND THE DOMINICAL LETTER For the YEARS after CHRIST.

00	1	01	02	03	04	04	05
	06	07	08	08	09	10	11
	12	12	13	14	15	16	16
	17	18	19	20	20	21	22
	23	24	24	25	26	27	28
	28	29	30	31	32	32	33
	34	35	36	36	37	38	39
	40	40	41	42	43	44	44
	45	46	47	48	48	49	50
	51	52	52	53	54	55	56
	56	57	58	59	60	60	61
	62	63	64	64	65	66	67
	68	68	69	70	71	72	72
	73	74	75	76	76	77	78
	79	80	80	81	82	83	84
	84	85	86	87	88	88	89
	90	91	92	92	93	94	95
	96	96	97	98	99		
B A	A	G	F	E	D	C	B
1. C	1. C	1. B	1. A	1. G	1. F	1. E	1. D
2. E	2. E	2. D	2. C	2. B	2. A	2. G	2. F
3. G	3. G	3. F	3. E	3. D	3. C	3. B	3. A

TABLE II.

A PERPETUAL TABLE TO FIND THE DOMINICAL LETTER For the YEARS before CHRIST.

00	01			02	03	04	05	05
		06	07	08	09	09	10	11
		12	13	13	14	15	16	17
		17	18	19	20	21	21	22
		23	24	25	25	26	27	28
		29	29	30	31	32	33	33
		34	35	36	37	37	38	39
		40	41	41	42	43	44	45
		45	46	47	48	49	49	50
		51	52	53	53	54	55	56
		57	57	58	59	60	61	61
		62	63	64	65	65	66	67
		68	69	69	70	71	72	73
		73	74	75	76	77	77	78
		79	80	81	81	82	83	84
		85	85	86	87	88	89	89
		90	91	92	93	93	94	95
		96	97	97	98	99		
G	AB	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1. F	1. G	1. F	1. G	1. A	1. B	1. C	1. D	1. E
2. D	2. E	2. D	2. E	2. F	2. G	2. A	2. B	2. C
3. B	3. C	3. B	3. C	3. D	3. E	3. F	3. G	3. A

TABLE III.

A PERPETUAL TABLE TO FIND THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

G	F	E	D	C	B	A	
m	tu	w	th	f	s	S	January
th	f	s	S	m	tu	w	February
th	f	s	S	m	tu	w	March
S	m	tu	w	th	f	s	April
tu	w	th	f	s	S	m	May
f	s	S	m	tu	w	th	June
S	m	tu	w	th	f	s	July
w	th	f	s	S	m	tu	August
s	S	m	tu	w	th	f	September
m	tu	w	th	f	s	S	October
th	f	s	S	m	tu	w	November
s	S	m	tu	w	th	f	December

THE

THE USE OF TABLE IV.

LET the Year of our Lord 2816 be propoſed for example: divide, firſt, the 28 hundreds by 7, and you will have no remainder; then, look for the 16 units in the upper part of the Table, and coming down the ſame column till you are in the line indicated by 0, there you will find the number 25, which is the Cycle of the Sun for the Year of our Lord 2816.

Let the Year of our Lord 300 be propoſed for another example; as the hundreds in this example are under 7, there is no occaſion for the diviſion; ſo, you only want to look for 00 in the Table, and coming down the column till you are in the line indicated by 3, there you will find the number 1, which is the Cycle of the Sun for the Year of our Lord 300.

THE USE OF TABLE V.

THE Uſe of this Table is perfectly ſimilar to that of Table IV: ſo that, were, for example, 1780 the propoſed number of Years before Chriſt, you divide the 17 hundreds by 7, and will have 3 for a remainder; then you look for the 80 units in the upper part of the Table, and coming down the column till you are in the line indicated by 3, there you will find the number 22, which is the Cycle of the Sun for the propoſed Year 1780 before Chriſt.

TABLE. IV.

A
PERPETUAL TABLE
TO FIND THE
CYCLE OF THE SUN
For the YEARS after CHRIST.

	00 28 56 84	01 29 57 85	02 30 58 86	03 31 59 87	04 32 60 88	05 33 61 89	06 34 62 90	07 35 63 91	08 36 64 92	09 37 65 93	10 38 66 94	11 39 67 95	12 40 68 96	13 41 69 97	14 42 70 98	15 43 71 99	16 44 72	17 45 73	18 46 74	19 47 75	20 48 76	21 49 77	22 50 78	23 51 79	24 52 80	25 53 81	26 54 82	27 55 83
0	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4
6	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

TABLE. V.

A
PERPETUAL TABLE
TO FIND THE
CYCLE OF THE SUN
For the YEARS before CHRIST.

	00 28 56 84	01 29 57 85	02 30 58 86	03 31 59 87	04 32 60 88	05 33 61 89	06 34 62 90	07 35 63 91	08 36 64 92	09 37 65 93	10 38 66 94	11 39 67 95	12 40 68 96	13 41 69 97	14 42 70 98	15 43 71 99	16 44 72	17 45 73	18 46 74	19 47 75	20 48 76	21 49 77	22 50 78	23 51 79	24 52 80	25 53 81	26 54 82	27 55 83
0	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
1	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	28	27	26	25	24	23
2	6	5	4	3	2	1	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
3	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19
4	2	1	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
5	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15
6	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	28	27

THE USE OF TABLE VI.

LET the Year of our Lord 129 be propoſed for example: look in the upper part of the Table for the 29 units, and coming down the ſame column till you are in the line indicated by 1, there you will find the number 16, which is the Golden Number for the Year of our Lord 129.

If the number of hundreds exceeds 18, as it is not then to be found in the firſt column, you muſt divide it by 19, and you certainly will find therein the remainder: for example; were 3807 the propoſed Year of our Lord, you divide the 38 hundreds by 19, and you will have 0 for a remainder; then you look for the 07 units in the Table, and coming down the column till you are in the line indicated by 0, there you will find the number 8, which is the Golden Number for the Year of our Lord 3807.

TABLE VI.

A
PERPETUAL TABLE
TO FIND THE
CYCLE OF THE MOON,
OR
GOLDEN NUMBER,
FOR THE YEARS AFTER CHRIST.

	00 19 38 57 76 95	01 20 39 58 77 96	02 21 40 59 78 97	03 22 41 60 79 98	04 23 42 61 80 99	05 24 43 62 81	06 25 44 63 82	07 26 45 64 83	08 27 46 65 84	09 28 47 66 85	10 29 48 67 86	11 30 49 68 87	12 31 50 69 88	13 32 51 70 89	14 33 52 71 90	15 34 53 72 91	16 35 54 73 92	17 36 55 74 93	18 37 56 75 94
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5
2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2
9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3
13	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
16	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4
17	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

THE USE OF TABLE VII.

YOU muſt proceed in this Table exactly as in Table VI; ſo that, were, for example, 129 the propoſed number of Years before Chriſt, you would find 6 for the Golden Number: and if the propoſed number were 3807, you would find the Golden Number to be 14.

TABLE VII.

A PERPETUAL TABLE TO FIND THE CYCLE OF THE MOON, OR GOLDEN NUMBER, FOR THE YEARS BEFORE CHRIST.

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
	95	96	97	98	99														
0	2	1	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3
1	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	19	18	17
2	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12
3	6	5	4	3	2	1	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7
4	1	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2
5	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	19	18	17	16
6	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11
7	5	4	3	2	1	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6
8	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
9	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	19	18	17	16	15
10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10
11	4	3	2	1	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
12	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	19
13	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	19	18	17	16	15	14
14	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9
15	3	2	1	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4
16	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	19	18
17	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	19	18	17	16	15	14	13
18	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8

THE USE OF TABLE VIII.

LET the Year of our Lord 3000 be propoſed for example: you muſt here divide the 30 hundreds by 3, and you will have no remainder; then you look for 00 units in the upper part of the Table, and coming down the ſame column till you are in the line indicated by 0, there you will find the number 3, which is the Roman Indiction for the Year of our Lord 3000.

If the number of hundreds is under 3, no diviſion then takes place: for example; were 92 the propoſed Year of our Lord, you only want to look for the 92 units in the Table, and coming down the column till you are in the line indicated by 0, there you will find 5, which is the Roman Indiction for the Year of our Lord 92.

THE USE OF TABLE IX.

WERE 3000 the propoſed number of Years before Chriſt, by proceeding exactly as in the preceding Table, you would find 4 for the Roman Indiction: and you would find 2, if the propoſed number of Years before Chriſt, were 92.

TABLE

TABLE VIII.

A
PERPETUAL TABLE
TO FIND THE
CYCLE OF THE ROMAN INDICTION
FOR THE YEARS AFTER CHRIST.

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99					
0	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2
1	13	14	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

TABLE IX.

A
PERPETUAL TABLE
TO FIND THE
CYCLE OF THE ROMAN INDICTION
FOR THE YEARS BEFORE CHRIST.

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99					
0	4	3	2	1	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5
1	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	15	14	13	12	11	10
2	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	15

THE USE OF TABLE X.

SUPPOSE, for example, you require to know the Epact for the Year of our Lord 9988: look in the Table for the 99 hundreds, (they are to be found in the ſecond column) and note in the third column the number 13, juſt ſtanding againſt them; then, look in the firſt column of Table XII for the ſame number 13, and guiding your eye laterally in one ſame line till you are in the column under the Golden Number 14, (the Golden Number for the Year of our Lord 9988) there you will find 18, which is the required Epact.

When a number has more than four figures, you muſt look for the overplus in the third column: for example; were 299988 the propoſed Year of our Lord, you muſt (after having got, as above, the number 13 for the 99 hundreds) look for 29 in the third column, and note in the fourth the number 17, which ſtands againſt it; then you add 17 to 13, and you will have the number 30, which, for being above 29, muſt be divided by 30, and you will then have no remainder: now, you only want to look for 0 in the firſt column of Table XII, and guiding your eye laterally till you are in the column under the Golden Number 17, (it being the Golden Number for the Year of our Lord 299988) there you will find 4 for the required Epact.

Obſerve, that you may by this Table reſolve any number of Years; for, when the number, expreſſed by the figures which precede the four laſt, is above 29, you muſt divide it by 30, and you will certainly then find the remainder in the third column: for example; were 6039988 the propoſed Year, you then divide 603 by 30, and will have for a remainder the number 3, which is to be found, as I ſaid, in the third column; and as you will find againſt it the number 9 in the fourth column, you add 9 to 13, (13 is the number given by the 99 hundreds, as it was found above) and you will have 22, which is the number you muſt look for in the firſt column of Table XII, if you will proceed, and get the Epact for the Year of our Lord 6039988.

THE USE OF TABLE XI.

YOU muſt here proceed as in the foregoing Table, except, that when the number of units of the given number of Years is above 1, you muſt add 1 to the number of hundreds: for example; were 210 the propoſed Year before Chriſt, you muſt look for 03 hundreds in the Table, and not for 02, for the reaſon, that the number of units is above 1, it being 10 in the propoſed example: but were, on the contrary, the propoſed number of Years, 200 or 201, then you muſt look in the Table for 02 hundreds, according to the general rule, becauſe, in neither of theſe examples, the number of units exceeds the number 1. It will not be amiſs, you here obſerve, that the addition of the number 1 to the hundreds is only made in regard to the uſe of this Table; for, when making uſe of Table VII, to get the Golden Number, you muſt then operate upon the real, unaltered number of Years.

TABLE X.

A PERPETUAL TABLE TO FIND THE EPACT For any YEAR in any CENTURY after CHRIST.

I	II	III	IV
00	- - - 67. 69	0	0
01. 02	70. 71. 72	1	13
03. 04. 05	- - - 73. 74	2	26
06. 08	75. 76. 77	3	9
07. 09	- - 78. 80	4	22
10. 11. 12	- - 79. 81	5	5
13. 14	82. 83. 84	6	18
15. 16	- - - 85. 86	7	1
17. 18	87. 88. 89	8	14
19. 20. 21	- - - - - 90	9	27
22. 24	91. 92. 93	10	10
23. 25	- - 94. 96	11	23
26. 27. 28	- - 95. 97	12	6
29. 30	- - - 98. 99	13	19
31. 32. 33	- - - - - -	14	2
34. 36	- - - - - -	15	15
35. 37	- - - - - -	16	28
38. 39. 40	- - - - - -	17	11
41	- - - - - -	18	24
42. 43. 44	- - - - - -	19	7
45. 46	- - - - - -	20	20
47. 48. 49	- - - - - -	21	3
50. 52	- - - - - -	22	16
51. 53	- - - - - -	23	29
54. 55. 56	- - - - - -	24	12
57. 58	- - - - - -	25	25
59. 60. 61	- - - - - -	26	8
62. 64	- - - - - -	27	21
63. 65	- - - - - -	28	4
66. 68	- - - - - -	29	17

TABLE XI.

A PERPETUAL TABLE TO FIND THE EPACT For any YEAR in any CENTURY before CHRIST.

I	II	III	IV
00. 01. 02	- - - 70. 71	0	0
03. 05	72. 73. 74	29	13
04. 06	- - 75. 77	28	26
07. 08. 09	- - 76. 78	27	9
10	79. 80. 81	26	22
11. 12. 13	- - - 82. 83	25	5
14. 15	- - - 84. 85	24	18
16. 17. 18	- - - 86. 87	23	1
19. 21	88. 89. 90	22	14
20. 22	- - 91. 93	21	27
23. 24. 25	- - 92. 94	20	10
26. 27	95. 96. 97	19	23
28. 29. 30	- - - 98. 99	18	6
31. 33	- - - - - -	17	19
32. 34	- - - - - -	16	2
35. 37	- - - - - -	15	15
36. 38	- - - - - -	14	28
39. 40. 41	- - - - - -	13	11
42. 43	- - - - - -	12	24
44. 45. 46	- - - - - -	11	7
47. 49	- - - - - -	10	20
48. 50	- - - - - -	9	3
51. 52. 53	- - - - - -	8	16
54. 55	- - - - - -	7	29
56. 57. 58	- - - - - -	6	12
59	- - - - - -	5	25
60. 61. 62	- - - - - -	4	8
63. 65	- - - - - -	3	21
64. 66	- - - - - -	2	4
67. 68. 69	- - - - - -	1	17

THE USE OF TABLE XII.

THE Uſe of this Table depends on that of Tables X and XI: therefore, you are there referred to.

TABLE XII.

GENERAL TABLE OF THE EPACTS.

	THE GOLDEN NUMBERS.																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	THE EPACTS.																		
0	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26
1	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	xxv
2	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24
3	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23
4	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22
5	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21
6	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	xxv	6	17	28	9	20
7	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19
8	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18
9	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	xxv	6	17
10	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16
11	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15
12	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14
13	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13
14	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	xxv	6	17	28	9	20	1	12
15	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11
16	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10
17	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	xxv	6	17	28	9
18	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8
19	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7
20	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	xxv	6
21	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5
22	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4
23	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3
24	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2
25	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	xxv	6	17	28	9	20	1
26	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0
27	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	28	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29
28	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8	19	0	11	22	3	14	xxv	6	17	28
29	9	20	1	12	23	4	15	26	7	18	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27

THE

THE USE OF TABLE XIII.

SUPPOSE, you want to know the Day of the New Moon in October of the Year of our Lord 299988: you look in the column of October for 4 (the Epact of the Year) and guiding your eye ſideway in one ſame line till you are in the red column, there you will find 17, which is the Day of the New Moon in October, 299988. Now, if you look in the ſmall annexed Table for 4, you will find againſt it 19, which is the Epact of the Full Moon for the ſame Year; ſo that, if you look in the column of October for 19, you will find againſt it in the red column 2 for the Day of the Full Moon. Obſerve here, that when 19 is the Epact of the New Moon, 4 will then be the Epact of the Full Moon: the ſame reciprocalneſs to be underſtood in regard to all the other Epacts.

TABLE XIII.

A PERPETUAL TABLE TO FIND THE NEW AND FULL MOONS.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Days of the New and Full Moons.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
28		28		26		31	24	22		20		18
29		29	27	27	25	30	25	23	22	21	20	19
0		0	28	28	26	29	26	24	23	22	21	20
1	29	1	29	29	27	28	27	25	24	23	22	21
2	0	2	0	0	28	27	28	26	25	24	23	22
3	1	3	1	1	29	26	29	27	26	25	24	23
4	2	4	2	2	0	25	0	28	27	26	25	24
5	3	5	3	3	1	24	1	29	28	27	26	25
6	4	6	4	4	2	23	2	0	29	28	27	26
7	5	7	5	5	3	22	3	1	0	29	28	27
8	6	8	6	6	4	21	4	2	1	0	29	28
9	7	9	7	7	5	20	5	3	2	1	0	29
10	8	10	8	8	6	19	6	4	3	2	1	0
11	9	11	9	9	7	18	7	5	4	3	2	1
12	10	12	10	10	8	17	8	6	5	4	3	2
13	11	13	11	11	9	16	9	7	6	5	4	3
14	12	14	12	12	10	15	10	8	7	6	5	4
15	13	15	13	13	11	14	11	9	8	7	6	5
16	14	16	14	14	12	13	12	10	9	8	7	6
17	15	17	15	15	13	12	13	11	10	9	8	7
18	16	18	16	16	14	11	14	12	11	10	9	8
19	17	19	17	17	15	10	15	13	12	11	10	9
20	18	20	18	18	16	9	16	14	13	12	11	10
21	19	21	19	19	17	8	17	15	14	13	12	11
22	20	22	20	20	18	7	18	16	15	14	13	12
23	21	23	21	21	19	6	19	17	16	15	14	13
24	22	24	22	22	20	5	20	18	17	16	15	14
25	23	25	23	23	21	4	21	19	18	17	16	15
26	24	26	24	24	22	3	22	20	19	18	17	16
27	25	27	25	25	23	2	23	21	20	19	18	17
28	26	28	26	26	24	1	24	22	21	20	19	18

Epacts.	
0	15
1	16
2	17
3	18
4	19
5	20
6	21
7	22
8	23
9	24
10	25
11	26
12	27
13	28
14	29

THE USE OF TABLE XV.

SUPPOSE, you want to know what Day Eaſter falls on in the Year of our Lord 299999; look firſt in Table XIV for 6, (the Epact of the Year) and againſt it you find April 7, which is the Day of the Paſchal Full Moon; then look in Table XV under C (the Dominical Letter of the Year) for the firſt Day, there to be found, after the 7th of April, and you will find April 11 for the required Day. If you now look in Table XVII for April 11 in the column of Eaſter-Day, you will find in the ſame line with it, all the Moveable Feaſts through the whole Year, determined. Note, that when a Year has two Dominical Letters, you muſt look under that, which is made uſe of from March to the end of the Year.

THE USE OF TABLE XVI.

IF you will find Eaſter-Day by this Table, from the letter which ſtands againſt the Epact of the Year, deſcend till you meet with the Dominical Letter of the ſame Year, and you will find againſt it in the third column a number, which, looked for in the firſt column of Table XVII, will give in one ſame line with it, the reſpective Days which, Eaſter, and all the depending Moveable Feaſts, fall on in that Year. Note, that the ſame attention muſt be paid in the uſe of Table XVI to the Dominical Letter, as in that of Table XV.

TABLE XIV.

TABLE OF THE PASCHAL FULL MOONS.

Epacts.	Paschal Full Moons.
0	April 13
1	April 12
2	April 11
3	April 10
4	April 9
5	April 8
6	April 7
7	April 6
8	April 5
9	April 4
10	April 3
11	April 2
12	April 1
13	March 31
14	March 30
15	March 29
16	March 28
17	March 27
18	March 26
19	March 25
20	March 24
21	March 23
22	March 22
23	March 21
24	April 18
25	April 18
xxv	April 17
26	April 17
27	April 16
28	April 15
29	April 14

TABLE XV.

A PERPETUAL TABLE TO FIND EASTER-DAY.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
March 26	March 27	March 28	March 22	March 23	March 24	March 25
April 2	April 3	April 4	March 29	March 30	March 31	April 1
— 9	— 10	— 11	April 5	April 6	April 7	— 8
— 16	— 17	— 18	— 12	— 13	— 14	— 15
— 23	— 24	— 25	— 19	— 20	— 21	— 22

TABLE XVI.

ANOTHER TABLE TO FIND EASTER-DAY.

I	II	III
Epacts.	Dominical Letters.	
23	C	
22	D	1
21	E	2
20	F	3
19	G	4
18	A	5
17	B	6
16	C	7
15	D	8
14	E	9
13	F	10
12	G	11
11	A	12
10	B	13
9	C	14
8	D	15
7	E	16
6	F	17
5	G	18
4	A	19
3	B	20
2	C	21
1	D	22
0	E	23
29	F	24
28	G	25
27	A	26
26	B	27
xxv	B	27
25	C	28
24	C	28
	D	29
	E	30
	F	31
	G	32
	A	33
	B	34
	C	35

TABLE XVII.

TABLE OF THE MOVEABLE FEASTS, ACCORDING TO THE SEVERAL DAYS WHICH EASTER CAN FALL UPON.

	Eaſter-Day.	Sundays after Epiphany.	Septuageſima-Sunday.	Aſh-Wedneſday.	Rogation-Sunday.	Aſcenſion-Day.	Whit-Sunday.	Trinity-Sunday.	Sundays after Trinity.	Advent-Sunday.
1	Mar. 22	1	Jan. 18	Feb. 4	Apr. 26	Apr. 30	May 10	May 17	27	Nov. 29
2	—— 23	1	—— 19	—— 5	—— 27	May 1	—— 11	—— 18	27	—— 30
3	—— 24	1	—— 20	—— 6	—— 28	—— 2	—— 12	—— 19	27	Dec. 1
4	—— 25	2	—— 21	—— 7	—— 29	—— 3	—— 13	—— 20	27	—— 2
5	—— 26	2	—— 22	—— 8	—— 30	—— 4	—— 14	—— 21	27	—— 3
6	—— 27	2	—— 23	—— 9	May 1	—— 5	—— 15	—— 22	26	Nov. 27
7	—— 28	2	—— 24	—— 10	—— 2	—— 6	—— 16	—— 23	26	—— 28
8	—— 29	2	—— 25	—— 11	—— 3	—— 7	—— 17	—— 24	26	—— 29
9	—— 30	2	—— 26	—— 12	—— 4	—— 8	—— 18	—— 25	26	—— 30
10	—— 31	2	—— 27	—— 13	—— 5	—— 9	—— 19	—— 26	26	Dec. 1
11	Apr. 1	3	—— 28	—— 14	—— 6	—— 10	—— 20	—— 27	26	—— 2
12	—— 2	3	—— 29	—— 15	—— 7	—— 11	—— 21	—— 28	26	—— 3
13	—— 3	3	—— 30	—— 16	—— 8	—— 12	—— 22	—— 29	25	Nov. 27
14	—— 4	3	—— 31	—— 17	—— 9	—— 13	—— 23	—— 30	25	—— 28
15	—— 5	3	Feb. 1	—— 18	—— 10	—— 14	—— 24	—— 31	25	—— 29
16	—— 6	3	—— 2	—— 19	—— 11	—— 15	—— 25	June 1	25	—— 30
17	—— 7	3	—— 3	—— 20	—— 12	—— 16	—— 26	—— 2	25	Dec. 1
18	—— 8	4	—— 4	—— 21	—— 13	—— 17	—— 27	—— 3	25	—— 2
19	—— 9	4	—— 5	—— 22	—— 14	—— 18	—— 28	—— 4	25	—— 3
20	—— 10	4	—— 6	—— 23	—— 15	—— 19	—— 29	—— 5	24	Nov. 27
21	—— 11	4	—— 7	—— 24	—— 16	—— 20	—— 30	—— 6	24	—— 28
22	—— 12	4	—— 8	—— 25	—— 17	—— 21	—— 31	—— 7	24	—— 29
23	—— 13	4	—— 9	—— 26	—— 18	—— 22	June 1	—— 8	24	—— 30
24	—— 14	4	—— 10	—— 27	—— 19	—— 23	—— 2	—— 9	24	Dec. 1
25	—— 15	5	—— 11	—— 28	—— 20	—— 24	—— 3	—— 10	24	—— 2
26	—— 16	5	—— 12	Mar. 1	—— 21	—— 25	—— 4	—— 11	24	—— 3
27	—— 17	5	—— 13	—— 2	—— 22	—— 26	—— 5	—— 12	23	Nov. 27
28	—— 18	5	—— 14	—— 3	—— 23	—— 27	—— 6	—— 13	23	—— 28
29	—— 19	5	—— 15	—— 4	—— 24	—— 28	—— 7	—— 14	23	—— 29
30	—— 20	5	—— 16	—— 5	—— 25	—— 29	—— 8	—— 15	23	—— 30
31	—— 21	5	—— 17	—— 6	—— 26	—— 30	—— 9	—— 16	23	Dec. 1
32	—— 22	6	—— 18	—— 7	—— 27	—— 31	—— 10	—— 17	23	—— 2
33	—— 23	6	—— 19	—— 8	—— 28	June 1	—— 11	—— 18	23	—— 3
34	—— 24	6	—— 20	—— 9	—— 29	—— 2	—— 12	—— 19	22	Nov. 27
35	—— 25	6	—— 21	—— 10	—— 30	—— 3	—— 13	—— 20	22	—— 28

NOTE, that in the Biſſextiles, the number of Sundays after Epiphany will be the ſame, as if Eaſter-Day had fallen one Day later than it really falleth. You muſt for the ſame reaſon add one Day in every Biſſextile to the Day of the Month given by the Table for Septuageſima-Sunday: and the like you muſt do for Aſh-Wedneſday, whenever the Day given for it by the Table, is in the Month of February.

In Order to exhibit at one View all that can be reſolved by the foregoing Tables, here follows

A

GENERAL EXAMPLE.

ANNO DOMINI 172293, being the Firſt after BISSEXTILE.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES.

Dominical Letter, A.
Cycle of the Sun, 18.
Golden Number, 2.
Epact, 28.
Roman Indiction, 6.

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima-Sunday, February 12.
Ash-Wednesday, March 1.
Easter-Day, April 16.
Rogation-Sunday, May 21.
Ascension-Day, May 25.
Whit-Sunday, June 4.
Trinity-Sunday, June 11.
Advent-Sunday, December 3.

DAYS OF THE WEEK; AND NEW AND FULL MOONS.

January	enters on a Sunday.	New Moon, the 1ſt and 31ſt.	Full Moon, the 16th.
February	——— a Wedneſday.	Full Moon, the 14th.	
March	——— a Wedneſday.	New Moon, the 1ſt and 31ſt.	Full Moon, the 16th.
April	——— a Saturday.	Full Moon, the 14th.	New Moon, the 29th.
May	——— a Monday.	Full Moon, the 14th.	New Moon, the 29th.
June	——— a Thurſday.	Full Moon, the 12th.	New Moon, the 27th.
July	——— a Saturday.	Full Moon, the 12th.	New Moon, the 27th.
Auguſt	——— a Tueſday.	Full Moon, the 10th.	New Moon, the 25th.
September	——— a Friday.	Full Moon, the 9th.	New Moon, the 24th.
October	——— a Sunday.	Full Moon, the 8th.	New Moon, the 23d.
November	——— a Wedneſday.	Full Moon, the 7th.	New Moon, the 22d.
December	——— a Friday.	Full Moon, the 6th.	New Moon, the 21ſt.

If (with all due reſpect to Authorities) we now fancy the ſame number of Years to be before Chriſt, it will run as follows in the next Page.

ANNO 172293 before CHRIST, being BISSEXTILE.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES.

Dominical Letters, A, G.
Cycle of the Sun, 1.
Golden Number, 1.
Epact, 29.
Roman Indiction, 1.

DAYS of the WEEK; and NEW and FULL MOONS.

January enters on a Sunday.	Full Moon, the 15th.	New Moon, the 30th.
February ——— a Wedneſday.	Full Moon, the 13th.	New Moon, the 28th.
March ——— a Thurſday.	Full Moon, the 15th.	New Moon, the 30th.
April ——— a Sunday.	Full Moon, the 13th.	New Moon, the 28th.
May ——— a Tueſday.	Full Moon, the 13th.	New Moon, the 28th.
June ——— a Friday.	Full Moon, the 11th.	New Moon, the 26th.
July ——— a Sunday.	Full Moon, the 11th.	New Moon, the 26th.
Auguſt ——— a Wedneſday.	Full Moon, the 9th.	New Moon, the 24th.
September ——— a Saturday.	Full Moon, the 8th.	New Moon, the 23d.
October ——— a Monday.	Full Moon, the 7th.	New Moon, the 22d.
November ——— a Thurſday.	Full Moon, the 6th.	New Moon, the 21ſt.
December ——— a Saturday.	Full Moon, the 5th.	New Moon, the 20th.

OF THE NEW CYCLE OF THE SUN.

FROM the new revolution of the Dominical Letters in 400 Years (as may be ſeen in Table I.) a new Cycle of the Sun naturally takes its riſe. If then, you will have the Year of this new Cycle, you muſt divide the Year of our Lord by 400, and the remainder, or the diviſor, if nothing remaineth, will give you the required Year; ſo, you would find the Year of our Lord 3397, for example, to be the 197th Year of this new Cycle of the Sun; and the Year 3600, the 400th.

OF THE NEW, OR GREAT CYCLE OF THE MOON.

AT the inſpection into Table X, you perceive a revolution of 300000 Years, from which originates this new Cycle of the Moon: the number of Years of this Cycle will be the ſame as the number of Years of our Lord till the Year 300000, after which the Year of our Lord muſt be divided by 300000, and the remainder will give the Year of the Cycle: the Year of our Lord 800001, for example, will be the 200001ſt Year of this new Cycle of the Moon; and the Year 600000, the 300000th, as nothing remaineth.

OF THE VICTORIAN PERIOD.

THE Victorian Period is of 532 Years, (the number 532 is the product of the Cycle of the Sun 28, and the Cycle of the Moon 19) and it always begins when the Cycle of the Sun, and the Cycle of the Moon, are both 1. This happened the Year 457 before Chriſt, the Years of our Lord 76, 608, 1140, 1672; and will happen again in the Year 2204. If you add 457 to the Year of our Lord, and divide the ſum by 532, the remainder, or the diviſor, if nothing remains, will give you the Year of this Period. Were then, the Year of our Lord 2204 propoſed for example, you would find it to be the 1ſt of the Victorian Period; and if the Year of our Lord were 2203, it would then be the 532d.

OF THE JULIAN PERIOD.

THE Julian Period is of 7980 Years, (the number 7980 is the product of the three Cycles 28, 19, and 15) and it begins when the Cycle of the Sun, the Cycle of the Moon, and the Cycle of the Roman Indiction, are each 1; which happened the Year 4713 before Chriſt, and will happen again in the Year of our Lord 3268. To have the Year of this Period, you muſt add 4713 to the Year of our Lord, and the ſum will give you the required Year, which, however, muſt be divided by 7980, when above it: the Year of our Lord 3267, for example, will be the 7980th Year of the Julian Period; and the Year 3268, the 1ſt.

OF THE NEW AND OLD STYLE.

$b-\frac{b}{4}-2=x$. YOU may by this Formula have at any time of the New Style the correſponding Day of the Old One. For example, ſuppoſe you require to know what Day of the Old Style is correſponding to the 9th of February of the Year of our Lord 4215, New Style: ſubſtitute the 42 hundreds to *b*, and the Formula will become $42-\frac{42}{4}-2=x$, which reduced (fractions omitted) will be $x=30$; viz. 30 Days, which you muſt ſubſtract from the 9th of February, and thus you will find, that the correſponding Day of the Old Style is the 10th of January.

$\frac{d+2}{3}\times 4+r=x$. WHEN you have the number of Days to be ſubſtracted, you may by this latter Formula find the number of hundreds of the Years in which they muſt be ſubſtracted: ſuppoſe, for example, you will know in what Century the ſubſtraction of 30 Days is to be made: you ſubſtitute 30 to *d*, and the remainder of the diviſion to *r*; then the Formula will become $10\times 4+2=x$, viz. $x=42$ hundreds: ſo you find, that the ſubſtraction of 30 Days is to be made from the Year of our Lord 4200 to the Year 4299, both incluſive.

You may by this Formula ſolve the following Queſtion.

When will the 1ſt of January, Old Style, correſpond to the 1ſt of July, New Style?

It is evident, that it will be when 180 Days are to be ſubſtracted from the 1ſt of July: ſo, by ſubſtituting 180 to *d*, and the remainder of the diviſion to *r*, you will find $x=242$: therefore the Year of our Lord 24200 will anſwer the Queſtion.

A GENERAL NOTE.

THIS Note relates to the Years before Chriſt, when they are given from the Creation of the World; in which caſe, you muſt, if you will make uſe of the foregoing Tables, ſubſtract the given Year from the number of Years computed from the Creation to the Chriſtian Æra, and the remainder more 1 will be the number you muſt look for in the Tables: ſuppoſe, for example, the given Year to be the 10th from the Creation, and the Creation to be 4000 Years before Chriſt, you muſt then ſubſtract 10 from 4000, and adding 1 to the remainder 3990, you will have 3991 for the number to be looked for in the Tables.

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